THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 18.7.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter postal notes, postal money order, or druft on New

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ADDRESS IN, RUNEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every ensegive the old as well as new address, In reversion, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE -Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Penmotters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prempt affection. Welle on ONE SIDE of the paper culs. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumplences guarantee their publication at any earth. The United States has now arrived Address oll communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE MAINMOODN POST OFFICE AS BEDOND CLASS WATTER.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 21, 1886.

General Sherman on The Tribune. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

From the nature of the articles published sent me. I observe that it is published in the interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In this you have my hearty sympathy, and I will endeavor in my own sphere of action to co-operate with you in all practicable measnres to that end, without money and without price. With great respect, Your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the best soldier paper published, and I would rejoice to see its circulation reach a half-million, JOHN S. KOUNTZ. Toledo, O., Oct. 12, 1885.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

Every comrade can become the possessor of a bandsomely bound copy of this most exciting book, which parrates in graphic style the most wonderful and daring act of the late war, by sending eight new subscribers to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. Or those not caring to engage in canvassing can procure a copy of the book and a year's subscription to the paper for \$2. The price of the book alone is \$1.50.

To those wishing to become agents for the book we will send terms on application. Any active canvasser of either sex can make money by selling the work, as it has an enormous sale

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

No one need be without a timepiece when THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE offers as a present to all sending 10 new subscribers a handsome and accurate stem-winding nickel watch, inclosed in a tasty satin-lined case. This watch is manufactured for us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Company, and is the equal in usefulness and durability to a high-priced timekeeper. The price of the watch in conjunction with a year's sub cription to THE the cost of the watch alone.

THE RED ACORN.

By sending THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE SIX prepaid subscribers you can procure free a copy of John McElroy's war romance, "The Red Acorn." The large sale of this charming novel attests plainer than words can the estimation in which it is held by the public, and the mechanical get-up is such as to make it a handsome addition to any library in the country. Besides offering this great war story as a premium, we will send it postpaid on receipt of \$1

FACOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE.

Few books will so thoroughly interest the veterans of the late war as will "Fagots From the Campfire," filled as it is with accounts of thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes of the private soldier. This work can be procured at this office for the exceedingly low price of 50 cents, or free for a club of five sub-

MES. SHERWOOD'S POEMS.

The most popular book of war lyrics yet published is undoubtedly Mrs. Sherwood's "Campfire, Memorial Day and Other Poems." The volume, handsomely bound, can be procured at this office for \$1, or full gilt \$1.50.

THE WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA.

We have secured another lot of those compact volumes of information-" The World's Cyclopedia"-which gave such satisfaction to our subscribers last year. It is an admirable book for the family circle, for it contains in a small compass information on a myriad of things that come up in the course of reading or conversation. We will send a copy of the book to anyone who will send us six subscribers and \$6. or we will send it and THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE for one year for \$1.60.

IT IS ABSURD

for any one to say that he cannot afford to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. An expense of two cents a week for something that brings so much instruction, entertainment, and comfort to every member of the family can . be afforded by anybody.

CORPORAL TANNER is delighting the comrades wherever he goes with his lectures. There are no better talkers on the platform than the gallant Corporal, and now that his term of office as Collector is within a few weeks of expiring, he will have more time to respond to the calls upon him that come from all parts of the country.

A ROUSING protest comes to us from Indiana over the removal from the office of Territorial Judge of the gallant Gen. John Coburn and the installment in his place of one C. R. Pollard, who is an avowed secessionist. There were several good Democratic applicants for the place, among them being Judge J. C. Nelson, Judge M. Winfield and Hon. D. D. Dykeman, all of whom made good records in the field and have the standing and ability necessary to enable them to fill the office with credit. If a Republican soldier was to have been removed his place should have been filled by one of Democratic faith, and this the soldiers of Indiana, without regard to party, feel is due to them.

The National Tribune Costs Only Two Cents 4 Week.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. One of the most notable bills that have been

or will be introduced into Congress is that of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, relating to the establishment of a National University. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of such an establishment, not only to the educational interests of this country, but to the advancement of knowledge throughout the whole world. It has always been a reproach that one of the greatest Nations of the earth, and one which contains the largest number of progressive, thinking people, thirsting for knowledge of every description and capable of making better use of it than any other people on earth, should have done so little for the advancement of purely abstract knowledge. No one disputes that we lead all the world in the application of science to the practical affairs of life, and our inventions are continually making heavy drafts upon the researches and discoveries of the scientists of the Old Werld, where the study of knowledge of a speculative kind is fostered by the sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household | Government and encouraged by the spirit of the people. In this way we appropriate, without any adequate return, the labor, thought and research of the older Nations of the at a state of enlightenment when it should endeavor in some way to reciprocate the many advantages it has received in this par-

> There are absolutely no facilities offered in this country for a higher education as understood in Europe, and those who desire such a training, and wish to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by splendid libraries and the teachings of men of great learning and of the highest repute in science, must ge to Europe to gain it.

The establishment of an institution o learning worthy of our rank among the in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | civilized nations of the earth and which would put us abreast of them in extending the domain of human knowledge has been contemplated from the very formation of the Government, and the fathers of the country spent much time in elaborating plans having In the proceedings of the Federal Conven-

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF KOUNTES | tion which framed the Constitution of the United States, propositions were made by Messrs. Madison, Pinckney, and others to include the power to establish a university, and afterwards both Presidents Washington and Madison in their messages to Congress, urged most strenuously the consideration of the subject. Washington in particcular was convinced of the importance of such a movement, and his last will clearly shows his feelings on the subject. In this document he "gave and bequeathed in per petuity "\$5,000 in the shares of the Potomac Company, "towards the endowment of University to be established within the District Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand

While, as far as relates to practical education, our State universities, schools of agriculture and mechanical arts, the Smithsonian Institution and the Department of Colonization point incontrovertibly to the fact that we are fully awake to the advantages of NATIONAL TRIBUNE is \$3.50 which sum is also learning; still we need, as stated before, an institution of still higher grade to place us on an equal footing with other nations and to enable us to repay a portion of the deb we owe them for the vast amount of theo-

retical knowledge they have furnished us. Senator Ingalls's bill gives a practical application to this idea. It provides for the establishment of an institution in the District of Columbia to be called "The National University of America," where "instruction shall be afforded in the higher branches of all departments of knowledge, and facilities furnished for research and investigation."

The government of this proposed university is to be vested in a Board of Regents, a Council of Education, and a Council of Faculties. The first of these bodies is to be composed of one member from each State, to be appointed by the Governor; and the President is to appoint five at large. The following will also be members ex-officio: The Chief Justice of the United States, Commi sioner of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Patents, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. President of the National Academy of Sciences, President of the National Educational Association President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, President of the American Philological Association, President of the American Social Science Association.

sist of six Regents and six members of the Council of Faculties to be chosen by the Board of Regents and the Council of Faculties respectively. The Commissioner of Education, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution are also to be ex officio members of the Council, on which will devolve the general educational management of the University. The Council of Faculties is to have general supervision of instruction and dis cipline. The Treasurer of the United States is to be the Treasurer of this projected institution of learning, and among the faculties first organized there will be in the order

ters, Natural History, Medicine, Agriculture, Min ing and Metallurgy, Applied Chemistry, Mathe Hydrographical Engineering, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Navigation, Architecture, Art.

It is particularly enjoined that no Chairs for sectarian instruction in either religion or politics shall be maintained from funds de rived for the general endowment, and no sectarian or partisan tests shall be allowed in the appointment of professors.

It is further provided that instruction shall be as nearly free as is consistent with the income of the university, but none are to be admitted who have not previously received a high degree from some university. but three cents a day, while his comrade

for each Senator.

These scholarships shall secure instruction free of charge for tuition during the term of five years, one year to be devoted to general studies in the faculty of philosophy. Each State and Territory shall also be annually entitled to one scholarship of the university for which the incumbent shall be found qualified under the regulations thereof.

The following provision is particularly worthy of note, and has been fruitful of excellent results in countries where similar

fellowships have been endowed: For the advancement of science and learning, by neans of researches and investigations, there shall be two classes of fellowships in the university; the first open to the competition of the graduates acquitting themselves best during their respective courses of study; the other a class of honorary fellowships, open to such learned men, whether American or foreign, as have merited distinction by contributions to knowledge. Such fellowships may be endowed by gift or otherwise, and the perapproval of the Board of Regents, designate their itles and the research or investigation they shall

The fund by which this splendid institution is to be supported (outside of any private donation) is the sum of \$5,000,000, in a perpetual registered certificates of the United

We trust this most excellent project of the Senator from Kansas may receive the support it merits, and that ere long we may have an institution of learning that may compare favorably with any in Europe.

REORGANIZING THE INFANTRY. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, delivered a masterly argument in the Senate last week in favor of his bill to reorganize the infantry branch of the army on the threebattalion plan, now adopted by every Nation of the world of importance, except Persia and China, where our own obsolete single-battalion system is still adhered to.

Gen. Manderson's proposition in brief is to have a regiment composed of 12 companics instead of 10, and that it shall be divided into three battalions of four companies each. These companies he would have officered efficiently, but in time of peace comprise but 50 men, each of which, in case of war, could be filled up by enlistment to the full complement of 100, making every regiment 1,200 strong when on a war footing. He would appoint two additional Majors to the regiment or one to each bat-

talion. The Senator gives good reasons for the proposed change in the advancement made in the art of war. Within the last 25 years we have progressed from a muzzle loader firing twice a minute to the breech-loader firing six times a minute, and the latter effective at 2,000 yards, while the range of the first was but from 200 to 400 yards. By this means, should we maintain our present infantry tactics, it would be safe to estimate the execution under the modern arm a practically 15 times as great as with the weapon used in our late war.

In order to make it possible for a regiment to live under this fire from the modern breech-loader, the Senator maintains that the line must be single in formation, instead of in double rank as now, and drawn out by lengthened intervals between the men. Then, however, it becomes impossible for any Colonel to be heard, or perhaps even seen, by his men. Hence the three Majors become necessary. The difficulty of command is further enhanced by the din incident to rapid firing by breech-loaders on both sides and the use of machine guns.

It is demonstrated that one of the prime achievements to be realized under the proposed system is the existence of the skeleton of an effective force thereby maintained, so that the time lost by the organization of new regiments and battalions would be saved in case of emergency, and an army put into the field at once by the employment simply of money to procure men and ma-

Finally the additional cost of the innovation would be less than a million dollars a year, a small outlay when it would cause the difference between an efficient army of 96,000 men on short notice, and practically none at all as at present constituted.

Senator Menderson deprecates the spirit of indifference that pervades the country, and shows that we have ample ground to mistrust the indefinite continuance of peace. Our important commercial interests, which clash with those of England and Germany, the necessity of protecting the neutrality of the trans-isthmian highway, the insecur-The Council of Administration is to con- ity of Cuba's position, the building of railroads with American capital across the border of a neighboring Government, and many other circumstances are cited to raise a reasonable presumption against a perpetual state of military inactivity.

The bill has gone to the Committee on Military Affairs, where it is believed it will receive favorable consideratiou.

DOWN TO A FINE POINT.

When one scans the pension-rolls the first thing that arrests the attention is the marrelous exactness to which the scientists who compose the local Examining Boards have pushed their determinations of the disability under which pensioners labor. Thus, we find some men get the princely stipend of Philosophy, Social and Political Sciences, Juris. \$1 a month, while others are allowed \$1.33. prudence, Commerce and Finance, Education, Let- Some get \$1.87, others receive \$2, others \$2.17, and still others \$2.25, \$2.38, \$2.59, matical and Physical Sciences, Topographical and \$2.66, and so on, by very easy gradations of 8, 10, 121, and 15 cents a month.

Of course outsiders are much puzzled know how the man who gets \$1 a month contrived to get exactly enough malaria o lead into his system to entitle him to just three cents a day and no more of relief from the Government, and they can only wonder at the astonishing development of medical science which can satisfactorily determine that the rheumatism one man got in the swamps of the Chickahominy amounts to Each State and Territory is to be entitled to who stood beside him acquired pretty nearly only Two cents a week.

not less than one scholarship for each Repre- our cents' worth. This is getting the science sentative and Delegate in Congress and two of medicine down as fine as Sir Hudibras's logic, which

could divide A hair 'twixt its north and northwest side. Our information is that it is only the medical talent represented on our Examinsecuring admission for life to any and all faculties | ing Boards that is able to make these subtle physiological gradations. M. Pasteur is probably more intimately acquainted with the human organism than any other man alive, but we have not yet heard that he has decided after a preliminary examination that one patient had three cents' worth of hydrophobic virus in his system, while another had three and a-half cents' worth.

In very many cases we find that the difference of rating between one class of pensioners and another is only eight cents a month. This gets the difference down to sons or States endowing them may, subject to the about one-quarter of a cent a day. It seems singular, does it not, that one bullet could only hurt a man a quarter of a cent worse than another.-that one muscleracking mud march should put \$2 a month into the pockets of the broken-down man who made it, while another, and probably States bearing interest at the rate of five per | equally bad one secured for its victims \$2.17. But these are among the wonders of modern science, as demonstrated by some of the Boards of Examining Surgeons!

OUR COMMERCIAL DANGER.

Great as is the loss to our farmers and merchants by the unfriendly action of the German and other Governments in excluding our pork products, the evil does not end there. There are consequences even more serious than the loss to our people of more than \$1,000,000 a week. It is true that so severe a blow as this to our producing interests might well derange-as it has doneour whole business and industrial system and completely paralyze many important branches of trade. But this is only the beginning. The trade of the world rests on mutual

agreements between Nations, in which each protects the interests of its own people by tended to the other. With such an arrangeturers and agricultural producers can go forward with confidence to extend their business operations. So vital is this arrangement deemed that commercial Nations have ever been ready to go to war to punish any failure to carry out agreements entered into for this purpose. Ninety-eight out of a hundred of England's wars have been fought to protect her merchants against some discrimination against them, or some serious infraction of a commercial treaty. She has never hesitated at any expenditure of treasure or blood to protect her foreign markets, and do all that was possible to insure the security and profit of any branch of business in which her people were engaged. There was sound policy in this. It was better even to go to war occasionally than to have great interests, upon which the livelihood of tens of thousands depended, wantonly interfered with by ignor ut or malicious rulers.

To-day the competition of the nations of the world for trade is sharper than it ever has been before since Rome and Carthage were fighting for the undisputed control of it This is because there are more nations now struggling for a share of foreign markets for their people and their capital. The time has been when the lion's share of the trade of the world was done by England and France with this country, Spain and Holland content to pick up such crumbs as might fall to their share. Now, in addition to France and England, we have Germany and Italy, raised to the rank of great nations, and inflamed with desire to have the same commercial benefits for their people that the English and French have long enjoyed. Every nerve is being strained by every power to get the advantage. In such a competition our people must suffer enormously unless their Government is keenly alive to the needs of the hour, and watches their interests with as much vigilance as the other Governments

watch their people's. If we lift no hand to protect our people when tens of millions of dollars are taken from them by a single stroke of the pen, we simply invite other nations of the earth to rob us of the whole of our commerce to their own enrichment. There is just as good reason for foreign Governments cutting off all our exports of cattle, horses, sheep, breadstuffs, fruits, kerosene, beef, cheese, etc., as there existed for the prohibition of our pork products. The moment they find they can do this with impunity,-and unless Congress does something without further delay, they have already found it out,-all of our trade in which there is any profit will be swept away, and our industries be still more demoralized than they now are,

MEETING OF THE PENSION COMMITTEE. The National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic is now in ses sion in Washington, and much good may be expected from its presence here at this time The personnel of the committee is such as even without considering its representative capacity, would gain it earnest attention for any recommendations or statements that i made. Such men as Commander-in-Chie Burdett. Past Commanders - in - Chie Merrill, Wagner and Kountz, John Line han, of New Hampshire, and Corp. Jas Tanner, of New York, are listened to with attention everywhere, no matter whether they speak individually or officially. All these are now present, except Corp. Tanner, who is daily expected. They have met with ROYALTY is losing something of its grip the most cordial reception from Members of every day. We are now being treated to Congress and officials, and given every reathe spectacle of the gentleman who rules son to hope that the present session will be fruitful of important legislation for the ex-

Remember that The National Tribune Costs

soldiers and sailors.

UNUSUAL interest is felt among the comrades in New York of all parties in the candidacy of Comrade C. E. Hawkins, now Superintendent of Normal Classes under the Board of Regents, for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be filled by a vote of the Legislature at the approaching session. Comrade Hawkins when a boy enlisted in the 142d N. Y., and followed its colors through all its varied experiences. He carried the flag of his regiment into the ramparts at Fort Fisher, and was severely wounded at Petersburg, but remained at the front until the surrender. He is an enthusiastic G.A.R. man and one of the most attractive of speakers at campfires and other gatherings of veterans. He passed through all the offices in his Post, and is now a Past Post Commander. His career as an educator has been equally creditable with that as a soldier, as he has for years been recognized as in the very front rank of New York teachers. He was twice elected State School Commissioner. His election would be a compliment to the G.A.R. and the great body of private soldiers, of whose intelligence and courage he is so fine an

THE nomination of Gen. Chas. M. Shelley, of Alabama, for Fourth Auditor of the Treasury was on the 12th inst. referred to the Committee on Finance, of which Senators Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Harris, of Tennessee, were constituted a special committee to investigate the case. The charges which led to this reference related to Gen. Shelley's alleged acts in Alabama, and included Ku Kluxism and other forms of intimidation. It is noticed that these charges are mainly from men of his own party, and that the Republicans of his District are the ones that defend him and pronounce the accusations frivolous and false. This matter has a special interest to our people generally on account of the excellent record that Gen Shelley has made since he has been in office' and especially the manner in which the stipulations in regard to favors to be ex- claims of soldiers and sailors for pensions which were referred to him by the Commisment as this, and a reasonable certainty that sioner of Pensions have been acted upon. much more rapidity than under any of his predecessors, and for this he is entitled to their thanks, and all who desire efficiency in Government service will be solicitous that his confirmation be not defeated.

THE present hydrophobia scare revives the old discussion as to whether hydrophobia is not purely a disease of the imagination. If it is a disease, it is the most singular of all diseases, for it leaves no trace of the method by which it kills the victim. He dies unquestionably, but the Surgeon's knife is utterly unable to show why he died. Against the theory of imagination is set the fact that many children die of hydrophobia at an age so early that it is impossible that they should know of or fear any fatal results from the bite of a dog. The present scare is likely to do much good in ridding the country of thousands of worthless curs whose keep is an item of expense, whose depredations are a thousandfold greater loss than the benefits derived from the possession of any number of good dogs. If the people of the South could be scared into killing some millions of the dogs they maintain, there would be a chance to make sheepgrowing profitable down there, and the whole country would be much richer.

THE soldiers at Pulaski, Ind., without regard to party, are very much disturbed over the displacement of Postmaster A. W. Lewis by one G. O. Haden, who, it is said, was a rebel during the war, glories in the fact, and is fond of boasting on the streets at all times that he is a rebel still, and if he chose to would hoist the rebel flag over the post-office. It is believed that these facts are not known at Washington, or he would not be permitted to retain his appointment. for his treasonable utterances are as obnoxious to the Democrats in the neighborhood as they are to the Republicans.

By mistake the authorship of the poem Post Griswold," published in our last issue was given to Capt. E. A. Griswold. The author is Capt. E. A. Hartshorn, a member of Post Griswold, of Troy, N. Y. This fine poem can be used by many Posts by substituting their own name for that of "Griswold," and an appropriate local name for "Troian" in third verse, and the same can be sung at Campfires to "Auld Lang Syne.

THE Department of Pennsylvania has been particularly fortunate in its Commander. No Department has ever had a better one than Austin Curtin. He has in a high degree the qualities necessary for such an officer. Indefatigable, painstaking, full of tact and genuine comradeship, and with a soldier-record as good as any man's, he is emphatically the right man in the right

"It is queer how some pork biles," remarked the old lady. The Englishmen who sided with the Southern Confederacy and denounced our efforts to maintain the Union as inspired by "lust for empire," are resisting any attempt of Ireland to get local self government. They point out how "gloriously the United States fought to maintain their national integrity," and call on Englishmen to emulate our example in resisting any attempt to dismember the Three

Bavaria " by the Grace of God," being chased by constables, armed with writs of attachment and replevin, just as they would any common debter who cannot pay more than three cents on the dollar.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending Jan. 16, 1886, was as follows: Original, 701; increase, 626; re-issue, 75; restoration, 56; duplicate, 42; accrued, 14; Act of March 3, 1883, 7; Order April 3, 1884, 13; Act of March 3, 1885,7; total, 1,541; re-issue same date, 7.

There is a loud call from the people of Scranton, Pa., for Col. Ezra H. Ripple to serve them as Mayor. This shows proper appreciation of merit. Col. Ripple would make as good a Mayor as he is comrade and citizen, which is as high preise as can be

GEN. D. B. McKibbon tells a funny story concerning his first experience in drilling the officers of a new regiment. In the school that he established for the officers he not only taught the movements, but he took especial pains to assure himself that his pupils understood their spirit. One day he called up a great, tall, lumbering, shock-headed Lieutenant to recite. The man began in confusion, which was still further increased by a sharp order from Gen. McKibbon to take his hand out of his pocket and assume the position of a soldier. The man's big hand then sought his breast, when another order brought it down to his side and his mind to a state of mild desperation. "Suppose, now," said Gen. McKibbon, "you

had your line formed facing in this direction and the enemy should suddenly appear on your right and rear, what would you do?" The Lieutenaut fumbled a little, and finally

mid: "I would order the regiment to aboutface and begin firing." "In that case," said the General, "you would be pretty apt to kill your officers and file-closers.

"Well," said the man, wrought up to the last point, "if they were --- fools enough not to get out of the way of the guns, damn 'em, they ought to be shot!"

What would you do with them?"

KIND WORDS.

BETTER THAN RATIONS. H. C. Conger, Co. K, 34th Ind., Waterloo,

Wis.: I would rather go it on one square meal a day than to part company with the best friend that the soldiers ever had. Will try and induce as many as I can to send their dollar. You may consider me a life subscriber. I desire to follow Si Klegg until he goes home to his "Deer Annie."

HEARTY WORDS OF PRAISE. Frank Kitzmiller, Highland, Kan.: I wish to say a word for the benefit of my comrades who do not take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. You have no idea what a treat you are missing from January to December. Comrades, subyoud all doubt and by all odds the greatest not emerge until the vile things have been desoldiers' paper published in this or any other country. It grows better and more of it every year. It helps you find old comrades and is worth five times the money it costs. Fall in line, boys, and help swell the number to 500,000. ONLY COMMENDATION.

Judge C. R. Grant, Akron, O.: I have only words of commendation for the work being done by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It not only deals with the events of the most important and interesting epoch of our history, but, so far as my information goes, its narration of facts is as head of the household. The sick soldier was accurate and its conclusions discriminating and IN LOVE WITH IT.

Albert J. Barrett, Trim Belle, Wis,: I am deeply in love with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I distributed the sample copies sent, and deem it a pleasure so to do. I always recommend it highly whenever an opportunity presents itself. DELIGHTED WITH IT.

C. D. Outten, Maysville, Ky.: I am delighted with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and think it after the testator's death, to claim his share of the the best paper I have ever read. There is a great deal of good, solid reading in it. I would advise all members of the G.A.R. to subscribe for it, and anyone else who is in search of cheap and interesting matter.

SHERMAN ON GRANT.

Manly Letter in Begard to the Dead Chieftain, Gen. W. T. Sherman has written the following letter in relation to Gen. Grant and a recent statement in the North American Review: Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 7th inst., with newspaper slip inclosed. Of course, I have read carefully the first volume of Gen. Grant's Memoirs, and regard it as admirable in every sense and now await the second volume, which I doubt not will be equally valuable and interesting. From the day I reported to him from Paducal until his death our relations were as brothers rather than as commander and commanded, and it is utterly impossible that I could have written or spoken the words as quoted in the December num er of the North American Review. I have a very large correspondence and converse reely with thousands of people, and, as is natura as we often speculate what might have been had en. Grant gone to the rear and C. F. Smith fought the battle of Shiloh, what might have been had Washington accepted his warrant in the English navy, etc.; but that I could have written the posiive expression "that had C. F. Smith lived, Gen.

Grant would have disappeared from history," is an prossibility. Personally, I want to live in peace, o avoid all controversy, but am confident in good me we shall learn on what authority or hearsay his publication is based. I inclose with this a slip ntaining my last public utterance about Gen. Grant, when I announced his death to his old comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. I don't beieve any man, living or dead, has borne more willng testimony to Gen. Grant's great qualities, essecially as demonstrated at Henry, Donelson, niloh and Vicksburg, than myself. Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman incloses a printed copy of a portion of his speech to the Army of the Tennessee announcing the death of Gen. Grant and eulogizing him in the most flattering terms.

OPINIONS ON GRAND ARMY RULES. BY PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF R. B. BEATH.

Notice.-Inquiries on Grand Army matters of eneral interest and proper for publication will be swered in this column by Past Commander-in Chief Beath. It will be of course understood that such answers are simply personal, or in the way of advice which one comrade may properly give another. Questions requiring official answers must

be submitted to the proper authorities.]

REJECTION OF APPLICANTS. A comrade in Massachusetts proposed for mem bership a veteran soldier, who was rejected. He asks, has the Post a right to blackball a man with such a record? And if so, ought not the reasons to e made known to him?

A similar question has been asked and answered before. There can be no question as to the legal right of any comrade to blackball an applicant if he sees proper. His motives cannot be questioned and it must be assumed he has so voted because it was right.

Judge Advocate-General Douglas, in Opinion XV, quoted on page 22, Blue Book, concisely covers this point: "The mode of election by ballot gives to every comrade voting an unquestionable right and opportunity to express his opinion. The ballot should be so conducted that no comrade's vote should be known, and he cannot, from the nature of the case, be called in question for exercising his choice. No comrade ought to be influenced by personal dislike or malice, but should decide in every case upon his honest convictions. Yet, if he does not, he cannot be restrained of his privilege. He must answer to his own conscience. SERVED IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Can a soldier who was conscripted into the rebel army, left it at first opportunity, volunteered in the Union army, served to close of war and has an conorable discharge, be admitted to membership No. The Article of the Rules and Regulations

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on this subject is clear and explicit.

Incidents, Accidents and Happenings Where Com rades are Concerned. Admiral Porter is quite seriously ill at his res

dence in Washington. He was compelled to decline an invitation to President Cleveland's first state dinner. The impression prevails in Army circles that Brevet Maj.-Gen. H. A. Morrow, Colonel of the 21st Inf., will be made Judge Advocate-General of the Army in place of Gen. D. G. Swaim, who was suspended for 12 years by sentence of court-martial. Morrow was Colonel of the 24th Mich., one of the regiments of the famous "Iron Brigade," and served with distinction through the war, The old soldiers in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, are

way mail service for eight years. Comrade Wirth erved through the war in Cotter's Battery (A), lat Army of the Cumberland. His friends say that no charges have been made against him, and that his removal was wholly without cause, other than

Gen, W. T. Sherman, it is said, does not like living in St. Louis, and contemplates changing his residence. The Star of this city says, "Come home to Washington, General, and all will be forgiven, Pretty girls are more pienty than ever." The General is announced to deliver a lecture in St. Louis for the benefit of the Grant monument fund, Mayor Grace, of New York, emphatically asserts that there is no truth in the rumor that he has romised to appoint ex-State Senator Frederick S. Sheler shall be removed. The Mayor says he has not talked with any one on the subject, has made to promises of any kind, nor has the successor of Shaler been discussed. To do so, he added,

vould be a manifest impropriety while Gen. Sha-

er's trial is pending. Maj.-Gen. John Pope will be placed on the retired ist March 16, as he will then reach the limit of age for active service. Born in Kentucky, he entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet from lilinois, in 1838, graduating in 1842. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant of Engineers, serving arough the Mexican war. He was a Captain when the late war broke out. He was made Brigadier-General May 17, 1851, and Major-General March 21, 862. He has been in active service nearly 44 years, Maj. William Warner, Representative from the Kansas City District, has set up his household Gods, for the session, with Commander-in-Chief Burdett, at the latter's pleasant residence, No. 1748 M st., in this city. Maj. Warner served with distinction in the 33d and 44th Wis., and at the close of the war settled in Kansas City, then a village that had little promise of its present greatness. He rapidly rose a professional and social standing, and a Justice of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, that he regarded Maj. Warner as one of the very ablest lawyers that appeared before his court. Maj. Warner's wife and ne child are in Washington with him, while the

daughter is being educated at the convent at

Georgetown. Some time ago suit was entered at Boston against Gen. B. F. Butler for \$15,000, charged against him as treasurer, years ago, of the Board of Managers of National Homes for Disabled Volunteers. The aleged discrepancy in his accounts, which has been the subject of much discussion, grew out of a transaction in which money was advanced by Gen. Butler out of the Home funds in aid of the estabishment of a shoe shop by the branch Home near Augusta, Me. The fact that Geo. Butler had kept his Home and private accounts together prevented . a settlement, although the Governor of the Augusta branch had stated that he returned the money advanced. This was neither denied nor assented to by Gen. Butler, who, when asked what he intended to do about the matter, replied, if it was ascertained that he owed the money he would certainly pay it. Gen. McMahon, one of the Board of Managers, says: "Bad book-keeping seems to have been at the bottom of the matter, for no one supposes that Gen. Butler intended any misappropriation of funds. Still, the Executive Committee urged a settement, and to effect this Gen. Franklin brought suit in the United States Court. When Gen. Butler demurred to this, action was brought in the State Court of Massachusetts, and the matter is still pending there. It was instituted, I think, about a year ago, and is in the nature of a friendly suit with a view of determining responsibility for certain

couchers, upon which the case hinges."

Gen. M. T. McMahon is having a novel experience, and one that reflects little credit upon the fast and swell men of New York. Recently the Colcetor of the Port turned over to him, as Marshal, a lot of very expensive indecent books and pictures which the Custom-house officials seized upon their arrival from France. It is the General's official duty to burn these after they have been condemned which will be in a few days. In the meantime all the fast men of the city who have any political influence, -and most of them have, -have been besieging the General for a choice specimen or two before they are consigned to the flames. The importunities have become so unbearable lately, that the General has gone into absolute concealment, whence he will

in the history of the Maybury family, of Detroit, have just been given the finishing touch by the generosity of Congressman William C. Maybury. Eighteen years ago Thomas Maybury was a young artillery officer in command of the 10th N. Y. battery. He was the oldest son of Thomas Maybury, of Detroit, and a brother of William C. Maybury, who at that time was a lad at school. He was a model officer, but the campaigns of two years completely broke him down, and he was carried home physical wreck. During his absence his mothe ad died, and the oldest daughter had been installed nervous and easily angered. One day in the Fall of 1866 he had been unusually irritable and had declined to accede to some request made by the sister, whereupon his father's temper rose and he ordered him to leave the house. The young Lieutenant did as he was bade, and for 20 years no word was received from him, and the family mourned him as dead. The aged father was bowed down by grief, and as he felt the approach of death he called for a lawyer to make his will. With tears in his eves the old man told how the favorite son had gone away never to return. After bequeathing \$100,000 of city real estate to some daughters, the will recited that if Thomas did not return with three years remainder, the estate was all to go to William C younger son. The date of the will was Feb. 10, 1882. On last Christmas Eve a tall, handsome man got off a Michigan Central train. Excepting hight he was almost the counterpart of Congressmen Maybury. He told a hackman to drive him to old Thomas Maybury's house, and learned from the driver that Thomas Maybury was dead. The stranger was the long-lost son, and was deeply affected by the news. He was driven to the ongressman's house. His sister opened the door him and fainted away. The reunion with the family was affecting and dramatic. He had returned exactly 40 days after his inheritance had expired, but he did not care; he had gone West a poor man and returned a rich mine owner in Caliornia. The story only came out when deeds from the Congressman to his brother for the latter's share of the estate, valued at \$20,000, were recorded. Thomas didn't want to take it, but William in-

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invasions of Death in the Ranks of Our Comrades. SMITH.-Col. George A. C. Smith, recently in harge of repairs on the Government building in hicago, died suddenly Jan. 9, after a very brief ess. Col. Smith served through the war, and had been 25 years in the Government service. BAIRD.-Maj. Thomas M. Baird, an officer in the New York volunteers in the rebellion, and since then an official in the New York Custom-house, died Jan. 12, in New York. In April, 1861, he went

to the war as First Lieutenant in the 82d N. Y. He served continuously until the battle of Gettysburg, ing promoted to the position of Captain and the of Major. At Gettysburg he was Inspector-General on Gen. Gibbon's Staff, and was severely wounded while on the field. He was again recommended for promotion, but his wound compelled a leave of absence, and he was one of the few military men to aid in suppressing the draft riots of 1863 in New York. He returned to the army for a short time, but retired in 1864, having served his three years with distinguished success. He leaves two daugh-ters. He was a warm friend of Gens. Howard and Sedgwick. The veterans of his old regiment sent delegation to his funeral. LANSING.-Gen. J. H. Lansing died at his home Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. S, 1885, aged 60. In August, 1861, he volunteered as a private in

Co. C. 86th N. Y., and when the regiment was organized he was elected Captain of the company. After the battle of Chancellorsville he was promoted to Major; after Gettysburg, to Lieutenant-Colonel; and at Brandy Station, in 1864, he was promoted to Colonel of the 86th. He was wounded before Petersburg and was discharged Nov. 13, 1864. In 1866 he was made Brigadier-General in the New York National Guards, commfanding the Twentieth Brigade, comprising the Counties of Steuben, Chemung, and Schuyler. His funeral was in charge of Hoyt Post, G.A.R., of Corning, N. Y., of which he was a member COTTER.—Col. Charles S. Cotter, Superintendent of the Capitol and grounds at Columbus, O., under Gov. Hoadly, was found dead in bed in that city last Saturday. Col. Cotter was well known to Ohio

soldiers. He entered the service as Captain of Battery A, 1st Ohio Lt. Art., from Ravenna, O. He served conspicuously as a brave and efficient officer, rising to Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. STICKNEY.-Capt. Robert C. Stickney died in Washington last week. He was born in Massa chusetts in 1809, but while a mere youth his parents removed to Maine. He was a member of the Legislature when Hannibal Hamlin was a candidate for the United States Senate. He at once espoused Hamlin's cause, and greatly assisted in his first election. They have been warm, devoted friends ever since. When the war broke out he advanced the money to equip a company. Mr. Hamlin had him commissioned as Captain and Quartermaster, He was with the Army of the Potomac on the peninsula. His health failing, he resigned. Early 1863 he was tendered a clerkship in the Third Auditer's Office, Treasury Department, which he accepted, and was a faithful servant in that bureau to within a few days of his death. MEEEDITH. - Capt. II. H. Meredith committed suicide in St. Louis, Jan. II, by taking morphine.

He had been for eight years connected with the Internal Revenue Collector's Office in that city. He served through the war and had a good record. His ege was 46. No cause is assigned for his rash act. HARLEY,—Bernard Harley died of Bright's disease in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 15. He was one of the band of daring men who accompanied Lieut. Cushing in his seemingly reckless attempt to blow up the Confederate ram Albemarie. He was born Brooklyn, where he lived all his life, except when he was in the Union navy. Of late years he was employed in the navy yard, and had many friends among the old soldiers and sailors.

James. - Died recently, in Dakota, Edward James, Co. B, 30th Wis. He was formerly a member of Leggett Post, No. 125, Department of Wisconsin, but had been transferred to the Department of Dakota, Davis.—Accidently killed at Fort Custer, Montana, James N. Davis, a comrade of John Buford

Post, No. 1. DUFFY. - In Hartford, Conn., Stephen Duffy, Gorp., Co. F, 5th Conn., a member of Nat Lyon Post, No. 2. He was a good soldier, and greatly esteemed by his comrades GOODRICH.-Comrade James S. Goodrich died in Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 3, from disease contracted in the service. He was buried in Syracuse by Post Root, No. 151, G.A.R., of which he was a member.

In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 75th N. Y., and remained with that regiment till September, 1863, having been promoted to Sergeant in the Fall of 1883, by order of Gen. Weitzel, his brigade commander. Then he was commissioned a Captain in the 88th U. S. C. T. He was connected at different times with the Syracuse Courier, Syracuse Standard, Syracuse Ecening Herald, and Evening Dispatch, of considerably exercised over the removal from his position of F. W. Wirth, who has been in the rail-